



Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) A Diabetic patient presented in emergency with Diarrhoea. Which one of the following intravenous infusion will be best option:
- A. Hartmans solution B. 5% Dextrose water
C. 5 % Dextrose saline D. Ringer lactate solution
- (ii) A patient in surgical ward suffered severe transfusion reaction soon after blood started, the first action you will take:
- A. Call the doctor immediately B. Stop the blood transfusion
C. Keep the patient head down D. Give steroids to the patient
- (iii) A very cold operation theatre of paediatric unit will cause following in children undergoing surgery:
- A. Hypothermia B. Hypoglycaemia C. CVA D. DVT
- (iv) The aim of sterilization is to create:
- A. Antiseptic environment B. Disinfection
C. Aseptic environment D. HyPOSEPTIC environment
- (v) Endotracheal tube is inserted in:
- A. Lungs B. Oesophagus
C. Trachea D. Anywhere in Endotracheal tree
- (vi) Following organisms are non-cellular:
- A. Bacteria B. Fungi C. Viruses D. Protozoa
- (vii) Following organism is prokaryotic:
- A. Fungi B. Bacteria C. Protozoa D. None of these
- (viii) The cell wall is outermost component of all bacteria except:
- A. Staphylococcus B. Streptococcus C. E.Coli D. Mycoplasma
- (ix) Gas Gangrene is caused by:
- A. Clostridium botulinum B. Clostridium perfringens
C. Clostridium difficile D. Staphylococcus
- (x) Most common organism causing urinary tract infection:
- A. E.Coli B. Mycoplasma C. Streptococcus D. Urinary tract virus
- (xi) Spores are formed by following Bacteria:
- A. Gram Positive Cocci B. Gram Negative Cocci
C. Gram Negative Rods D. Gram Positive Rods

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xii) Following is a viral disease:
A. Gas Gangrene B. Cholera C. Hepatitis C D. Tetanus
- (xiii) Fibre optic Endoscope will be sterilized by:
A. Heat sterilization B. Autoclave
C. Chemical sterilization D. Any of the above method
- (xiv) Sutures are commonly sterilized by:
A. Gamma radiation B. Dry Heat Sterilization
C. Autoclave D. Any of the above method
- (xv) H. Influenza is
A. Gram Negative Rod B. Gram Negative Cocci
C. Gram Positive Rod D. Gram Positive Cocci
- (xvi) Gram positive bacteria on gram staining turns:
A. Red B. Pink C. Blue D. Yellow
- (xvii) Following is False regarding Bipolar Diathermy:
A. Use extensively in Neurosurgery
B. An Earth Plate is always required
C. Current is passed between two fine metal probes on touching
D. Very efficient in controlling bleeding from small vessels
- (xviii) Following equipment is used in monitoring of patient during surgery:
A. Diathermy machine B. Defibrillator
C. Cardiac Monitor D. All of these
- (xix) Following are smallest Bacteria:
A. E.Coli B. Streptococcus C. Staphylococcus D. Mycoplasma
- (xx) Following bacteria cannot be seen by Gram stain:
A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis B. Proteus
C. E.Coli D. All of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 1HA 1645 —



OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any twenty-five parts from Section 'B' and any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Answer any TWENTY-FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) Name two commonly used Disinfectants.
- (ii) Define Acquired immunity.
- (iii) What is Endotoxin?
- (iv) Define Exotoxin.
- (v) Name two Spore forming bacteria.
- (vi) Name two bacteria commonly causing Diarrhoea.
- (vii) Name two bacteria commonly causing UTI.
- (viii) Define Draping.
- (ix) Describe Dry Heat sterilization.
- (x) Describe chemical sterilization.
- (xi) Name two Gram Positive Cocci.
- (xii) Name two Gram Negative rods.
- (xiii) Name two diseases caused by Rickettsiae.
- (xiv) Name two diseases caused by Chlamydiae.
- (xv) What is clinical importance of capsule of Bacteria?
- (xvi) Describe the importance of cross matching of blood.
- (xvii) What is blood transfusion reaction?
- (xviii) What is Universal Donor?
- (xix) Define Universal Recipient.
- (xx) Why Blood Banks screen donors for diseases?
- (xxi) What diseases are commonly screened in Blood Donors?
- (xxii) Name four commonly used infusions.
- (xxiii) What is Pulse Oximetre?
- (xxiv) What is the role of vaporizer in Anaesthesia machine?
- (xxv) What is the role of ventilator in Anaesthesia machine?
- (xxvi) What is Defibrillator?
- (xxvii) What is Povidine Iodine solution?
- (xxviii) Name two agents used for scrubbing?
- (xxix) How Hepatitis 'B' spreads.
- (xxx) Name four parts of Anaesthesia machine?
- (xxxii) Define operation room?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 15 = 30)

- Q 3.** Define clostridium tetani? Describe its Pathogenicity, disease, prevention and treatment?
- Q 4.** Define Heat Sterilization and describe Autoclave?
- Q 5.**
 - a. Classify Gram Positive Cocci?
 - b. How monitoring is done of patients undergoing surgery?